



## THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUCTURAL-GRAMMATICAL UNITS IN PHENOMENOLOGY

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### Key words

Phraseology, semantics, special features, linguistic variables, and grammatical structure

**Kalit so'zlar:** Frazeologiya, semantika, o'ziga xos xususiyatlar, lingvistik omillar, grammatik qurilish

### Ключевые слова

фразеология, семантика, особенности, языковые факторы, грамматическая конструкция.

### Annotation

Phraseological units that share the same structure and function of comparative research are studied in relation to general and particular features of the studied languages (verbal, adjectival, comparative, phraseological units with sentence content, phraseological units of different structural models), as well as phraseological units whose components are similar (somatisms, onomastic), having the same kind of symbolic meaning (fields and groups of phraseological units with the same semantics), and work is done on all phraseological funds of languages. The study's findings demonstrate that a thorough examination of each unique microsystem, each with a shared characteristic and a unique quality, is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the phraseological system as a whole, which is distinguished by complexity and inconsistency.

### Аннотация

Фразеологизмы-фразеологизмы с одинаковой структурой и функцией сопоставительного исследования при изучении общих и специфических признаков изучаемых языков (глагольные, адъективные, сравнительные, фразеологизмы с содержанием предложения, фразеологизмы разных структурных моделей), фразеологизмы компоненты которых совпадают (соматизмы, ономастика), (компоненты, глаголы действия, цветокомпоненты и др.), имеющие однотипное символическое значение (поля и группы фразеологизмов с одинаковой семантикой) и ведется работа над все фразеологические фонды языков. Результаты исследования показывают, что изучение всей фразеологической системы, отличающейся сложностью и противоречивостью, может быть успешным только на основе глубокого анализа отдельных микросистем, имеющих как общий признак, так и собственную характеристику системы как таковой целое.

### Annotatsiya

O'rganilayotgan tillarning umumiy va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganishda qiyosiy tadqiqotning tuzilishi va vazifasi bir xil bo'lgan frazeologiya-frazeologik birliklar (og'zaki, sifatdosh, qiyosiy, gap mazmuniga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar, turli struktur modeldagi frazeologik birliklar), frazeologik birliklar. komponentlari bir xil (somatizmlar, onomastiklar), (tarkibiy qismlar, harakat fe'llari, rang komponentlari va

boshqalar), bir xil turdagi ramziy ma'noga ega bo'lgan (bir xil semantikaga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklarning maydonlari va guruhlari) va ustida ish olib borilgan. tillarning barcha frazeologik fondlari. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, murakkablik va nomuvofiqlik bilan ajralib turadigan butun frazeologik tizimni o'rganish umumiy xususiyatga ega bo'lgan va tizimning o'ziga xos xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan alohida mikrotizimlarni chuqur tahlil qilish orqali muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishi mumkin. bir butun.

The choice of this subsystem as an object of study is not accidental. First, as recognized by most phrenologists, the linguistic essence of a phraseological unit is mainly determined by its semantics, so it seems most reasonable to choose phraseological units for analysis on a semantic basis.

Second, A.D. As Reichstein noted, the phraseological system as a whole clearly demonstrates the origin and functioning of the dual anthropocentrism, that is, the semantic orientation of the structural lexeme as components to the individual, and especially the collective phraseological units in their meaning.

Thirdly, this phraseological subsystem is a clear example of the influence of not only linguistic, but also extra linguistic factors in the language. Indeed, in the language compared on both sides, the phraseological units of this subsystem cover areas of general conceptual correlation. Their analysis, regardless of their linguistic affiliation, reveals both the common features inherent in the human community and the unique features arising from purely additive languages as linguistic factors.

From the point of view of expression, phraseological units have a certain structural and grammatical construction, which is made up of free phrases or sentence models that exist in a given language. It is known that phraseological units do not differ from ordinary word combinations according to their structure. They are modeled on certain free syntactic constructions that exist in the language now or existed in the past. The analysis of the structural and grammatical organization of phraseological units is carried out taking into account the following features.

1. Morphological expression of the main component of phraseological units; this criterion is comparatively observed by the majority of researchers of phraseological units.

2. The main component of phraseological units means a grammatically independent component that refers to a certain part of speech and determines its function. There are such types of phraseological units as substantive, verbal, adjective as a concrete member of the proposal.

3. Syntagmatic structure of phraseological units, that is, phraseological units are organized in the form of phrases or sentences of a different type of syntactic connection (coordinating or subordinate).

Such an approach to the consideration of phraseological units was developed by N. Amosova, E.N. Pokrovskaya, V.F. We can find it in the works of Sknar and other linguists.

4. Attributive and objective phraseological units are distinguished from the syntactic subordinate connections of phraseological units.

5. Methods of expression of syntactic relations (coordination, control, contiguity) are formed. On the one hand, input methods as a component of a language in the expression of syntactic connections, on the one hand, reflect its typology, and on the other hand, have their own characteristics that allow to determine the typological characteristics of the language at the level of phrases.

6. FBs are distinguished according to the positions of the dependent component of the FB in relation to the content, that is, in the front postposition or in the postposition with the dependent component. The last three features were identified by Professor V.D. It was separated by Arakin for typological comparison of Uzbek and English phrases and used by E. Babayev for comparative analysis of figurative comparative phrases (comparative phraseological units) in modern English and Uzbek languages.

Taking into account all the mentioned features, in our opinion, it provides the most complete structural and grammatical description of phraseological units semantically oriented to the person in the Uzbek and English languages.

The main structural features of languages directly leave their mark on the structural-grammatical structure of phraseological units. Among them we should note the following:

1) presence of indefinite or definite article in most phraseological units of the English language as a grammatical category characteristic of English;

2) the system of pronounced cases of Uzbek phraseological units and the presence of only two cases (generic and possessive) in English phraseological units: English meanings of Uzbek cases are conveyed through prepositional compounds.

3) the frequent use of the component "one's" in English phraseological units, in this context it is replaced by a personal pronoun in the objective case as required by the situation, and its complete incompatibility with the reflexive pronoun in the Uzbek language.

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